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The College News

VOL. XIX, No. 12 BRYN MAWR AND WAYNE, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1933 Copyright BRYN MAWR COLLEGE NEWS, 1933 PRICE 10 CENTS

World Contact Causes China's Difficulties

John MacMurray Conducted Meeting of International Relations Club

CHINA IS NOT ANARCHY

Mr. John V. A. MacMurray, former U. S. Minister to China, and now a professor at Johns Hopkins University, conducted the first meeting of the new International Relations Club in the Music Room, February 11. Taking "China As a Political Entity" as the subject of his address, he pointed out the difficulty which a people traditionally averse to vigorous government have naturally encountered when suddenly faced with the necessity of taking their place in the modern family of nations.

China, as the oldest extant civilization, Mr. MacMurray said, has produced one of the most fascinating and compelling of world cultures. The mass of the people, living close to the soil, show an adaptability and preeminently human quality which has enabled them to survive through thousands of years with little or no change in their ideas. One of the constants of their traditional civilization is a peculiar attitude toward government as a nuisance which had to be tolerated for the preservation of order. The Emperor was not an Oriental potentate, but merely a ceremonial officer whose meagre power was limited by passive resistance and frequent rebellion.

This spirit of philosophic anarchy was possible in China while she remained isolated, but her sudden contact with the greater material wealth and power of the Western world has abruptly opposed contrasted Occidental activism with Oriental passivity, Western social coherence with Chinese individualism. The Chinese instinctively resisted change so stubbornly that the determination of the effete Ching dynasty to foster the process of modernization proved its downfall in 1911. At the time of this revolution, Chinese students who had been educated in America attempted to set up a republic, but such a form of government, of course, only succeeds with a people which has been trained for generations in the responsibilities of a democracy. The first result of the upheaval was therefore the emergence of a dictator—Yoan Shih-Kai. When he disappeared from the scene, only a military system remained. For twenty odd years, Chinese political history has been merely the story of the selfish rivalry of military leaders seeking power.

Some significant development can,

(Continued on Page Four)

CALENDAR

Thursday, February 23: Mrs. George Gilhorn will speak on *Women in Politics*. Common Room, 5.00 P. M.

V. Sackville-West will speak on *James Joyce and D. H. Lawrence*. Goodhart, 8.20 P. M.

Friday, February 24: Class Swimming Meet, 4.00 P. M.

Saturday, February 25: Bryn Mawr Varsity and Second Teams vs. Philadelphia Cricket Club First and Second Basket ball Teams. 10.00 A. M.

Sunday, February 26: Chapel. Musical Service with address by Miss Sallie Phelps. Music Room, 7.30 P. M.

Monday, February 27: Dr. Alfred Adler will speak on *Contributions of Individual Psychology*. Goodhart, 8.30 P. M.

Tuesday, February 28: International Relations Club will meet. Address by Mr. Watt. Common Room, 8.00 P. M.

Thursday, March 2: Saks Fashion Show. Common Room, 2.00-6.00 P. M.

News Tryouts

The College News announces that competition is now open for positions on the Editorial Board. Juniors, Sophomores, and Freshmen are urged to try out. Those wishing to compete should see Sallie Jones, Pem West 8-12, on either Thursday or Monday.

Shaw Comedy to be Dramat's Spring Play

Easter Mystery to be Given Out-of-Doors is Next Offering of Players

PRINCETON MAY ASSIST

The outline of the spring plans of both the Varsity Players and the Varsity Dramatics Board has been settled tentatively, pending confirmation from the Dean's and the President's offices, as to dates and choice of plays. The Players intend to produce only one more play——probably an Easter Mystery from one of the old English cycles. This will be done under the direction of Miss Evelyn Thompson and Miss Eleanor Eckstein, with the assistance of Dr. Enid Glen, of the English department. It is hoped that the play can be done out-of-doors, either on Merion Common or in the cloisters, and that it can be done with many folk-dances and entreact divertissements, as the plays were done originally. The Players have felt that the coming of the French Club play and the Freshman Show so close upon each other in March left very little time for one-act plays. They have consequently decided upon this rather ambitious piece of work as their sole offering for the rest of the year, and set the date for it sometime in the last week before spring vacation.

The Dramatic Board has set as the date for their big spring play, the twenty-first and twenty-second of April. The play this year will probably be a Shaw comedy, but the actual play has not yet been chosen. *Heartbreak House* and *You Never Can Tell* have been discussed as possibilities and it is likely that the choice lies between the two. It is hoped that the male parts will be taken by individual actors from Princeton's *Theatre Intime*, although there is to be no formal connection with that organization. Here again the details have not yet been made definite, and will probably not be settled until the play has been finally chosen. One novel feature of the organization of this particular play is that for the first time in any play, a class is to be given preference in the casting and the appointing of production chairmen. Due to the fact that the last undertaking of the year is planned for Garden Party night, when it is hoped that a Greek tragedy will be done outside of Goodhart in the natural amphitheatre, and the fact that this play will have to be done exclusively by underclassmen, it is planned to give seniors preference in the April play.

The project of the Greek tragedy is again a most ambitious one, and the plans are still vague. It will have to be done by the three lower classes, because the confusion of graduation week would interfere too much if seniors were taking part. It will be done under the direction of Miss Carrie Schwab and Miss Janet Barber. Mrs. William Flexner, director of the *Royal Family*, has consented to direct the Shaw play, and possibly to help with the last play as well. The choice of the Greek play lies at present betwen the *Alcestes* and *Iphigenia and Taurus*. The only definite plans that have been made are about the production end of it, for it is pretty well determined that it is to be done at night, or in the twilight, in the natural amphitheatre, with the stone walls of Goodhart as a background.

Miss Thomas Speaks for Summer School

School Especially Needed This Year as Relief of Unemployment

MUST FACE EXPENSES

On Sunday evening in the Common Room a very interesting meeting was held to explain to students the inspiration, aims, and achievements of the Bryn Mawr Summer School. The speakers were President Emeritus M. Carey Thomas, Mrs. Stokes, chairman of the Summer School Committee, and two alumnae of the Summer School.

It was a great privilege for the students who have had no opportunity to meet Miss Thomas since she retired from the presidency of the college to hear her speak on the Summer School, which grew purely from her idea. In the summer of 1921 Bryn Mawr opened her halls for eight weeks of classes in which industrial women might obtain the same type of education as do the students of the regular college. This was the first attempt of its kind ever made by any American college or university.

This year the Summer School faces a depression more serious than any which has occurred in former years, because it extends to all countries of the world. Because of this very reason such an effort as the Summer School needs more help than ever before. Thirty-seven and a half millions of people are without sufficient food and clothing. Through a southern school for industrial women an appeal has reached us from unemployed workers for books to read in the free time which they now find on their hands. Two hundred dollars is the cost of eight weeks' teaching for each student, not including traveling expenses. The $20,000 must be met, and those who have, ever been associated with the Summer School will agree that nowhere will support be more amply repaid. One cannot help being inspired by the enthusiasm and the mental training which result from having to hold down a job.

Considering that approximately nine-tenths of our population are workers it seems as though they should have as good education as the one-tenth who do not work. Haphazard living is no longer economically possible; from now on the world will have to be planned. The present generation will have to legalize birth-control, assure equal opportunities, and abolish sheer profits. The old order of living has decayed; it is up to us to save what is worth while and to establish a "new order of co-operation and friendship." When there is a closer relationship between industry and those "who do not always do much work," it will be a happier world.

In conclusion, Miss Thomas told the story of how the idea of the Summer School first came to her. Watching the sunset one night in the Algerian desert she had a vision of how empty the Bryn Mawr campus must be and how she would like to have it filled in the summer with industrial women. Unlike most visions, everyone approved of it, and the Bryn Mawr Summer School came into being.

President Park then reminded us that a week after the undergraduates leave the campus is filled again. The summer students have many privi-

(Continued on Page Four)

Fashion Show

On Thursday, March 2, Saks-Fifth Avenue will hold a fashion show of spring clothes in the Common Room from two to six. The clothes will be modeled by undergraduates, and orders will be taken for immediate delivery. The top price is to be twenty-five dollars on all models.

Victoria Sackville-West
Noted British author, who will speak on JAMES JOYCE AND D. H. LAWRENCE *in Goodhart Hall tomorrow evening at* 8.20.

Sackville-West to Talk on Joyce and Lawrence

The Honorable V. Sackville-West comes as a lecturer to Bryn Mawr this week with a literary, political, and social background well qualifying her to discuss James Joyce and D. H. Lawrence in the light of the modern literary spirit.

She is associated with the Bloomsbury groups, literary gatherings centering about Virginia and Leonard Woolf and the Hogarth Press, and including Rebecca West, the Sitwells, Lytton Strachey, and E. M. Forster. Hugh Walpole has compared her poetry to that of Edith Sitwell and her most famous and most English poem, *The Land*, to Maurice Hewlett's *The Song of the Plough*. "She has done everything in her life . . . simply because she thought it would be a delightful thing to do," and this spirit makes her work essentially romantic and yet unsentimental and real. It is as she herself has written in *The Future of the Novel*, an essay published in the *Bookman:* "Realism itself has turned into a schoolboy's irreverent gesture rather apprehensively made under the nose of a censor;" but again, she has defined the "proper function of fiction" to be "the delineation of life as we know it." She is an intimate friend of Virginia Woolf, and is recognized as the heroine of the latter's Orlando.

She was born in 1892 at Knole Castle, the ancestral estate in Kent, which was a gift of Queen Elizabeth to her Lord Treasurer, Thomas Sackville; and she grew up in the atmosphere of overstuffed, pompous Edwardian aristocracy. She first established her reputation as a poet in 1926 with the publication of *The Land*, the poem which was awarded the Hawthornden Prize in 1927, a lyrical tribute to the English countryside and the English peasant.

But it is her intimacy with and understanding of the butterfly age before the war, when Edward was king, combined with the largeness of view she has gained from her extensive traveling in Europe and in the East—to Persia, Hungary, Ecuador, Bulgaria, and Morocco—that have distinguished her as a novelist, that give *The Edwardians* the charm of a penetrating treatment, finely satirical and realistic. The poetry of *The Edwardians* lies in Chevron, the old house, the romantic history is inherent in the spirit of the period, and the wit is the mature amusement of a modern and a cosmopolitan Englishwoman. Her other most important book, *All Passion Spent*, may be compared with *The Edwardians*, not only as a distinguished novel, but as a work of beauty, a "witty and lucid excursion into detachment."

The Honorable V. Sackville-West is also the author of *Family History*, *Seducers in Ecuador*, *Twelve Days*, *King's Daughters*, and an historical study of the family house, *Knole and the Sackvilles*.

Again, Hugh Walpole: "Here, at any rate, is a most interesting figure, someone who is gracious, humorous, and always a creator."

Industrial Problems Discussed in Goodhart

Child Labor and Occupational Diseases Are Main Topics of Conference

NEED RAPID LEGISLATION

Friday afternoon a conference was held in the Auditorium of Goodhart on the Standards and Security of Employment in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The aims and background of the assembled groups were set forth in the introductory speech of the chairman, Mr. John Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. "It is pretty generally accepted that many of the difficulties confronting the people at large, and acutely affecting the workers of this Commonwealth in particular, can be remedied by proper legislation. Secondly, there is now an increased public interest in public matters. And lastly, most of the legislators are disposed to meet the matter in a constructive way, although we are still confronted by the Bourbon, and much influence must be brought to bear to offset the reactionary forces."

Miss Beatrice McConnell, Director of the Bureau of Women and Children of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, was the first speaker. Significant facts and trends of Child Labor in the State were adduced by her as an "indication of the importance of Child Labor today and as showing that the problem is not being eliminated by the depression and consequent cutting of wages and the number of employed, but rather intensified." The general opinion is that the number of employed children has dropped to almost nothing. That, unfortunately, is a false impression, which is contradicted by the fact that the number of work certificates requested by children withdrawing from Pennsylvania schools has swelled. It has been imposible to make a wide survey because of the cut in State appropriations for this work; but the reduction of employed children is only proportional to the reduction of adult employed.

There has been a change in the type of work offered the child. Street-trading, which entails juvenile delinquency, is rampant, especially in the larger cities. Domestic service, unregulated by the Child Labor Law, has risen. And last, but not least, industrial homework, usually done under high pressure, spasmodically, is common under the present depression system of manufacturing as the orders come in.

"The loss to our children today cannot be made up tomorrow. The results of recreation, good food, and education are lost today and lost forever." Miss McConnell's suggestions for curing the problem of Child Labor were the adoption of a minimum wage and age as well as the maximum number of hours, which is now in force.

The next speaker on the program was Dr. Alice Hamilton, Assistant Professor of Industrial Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, talking on "Occupational Disease With Special Reference to Children." She propounded the question, "What sort of child asks for working papers at the age of fourteen? By and large, he or she is the child of the very poor in a household where there has never been enough of physical or spiritual comfort. He is handicapped already and usually has a damaged heart or tuberculosis."

However, children are not often found in poisonous trades in this country, except in printers' shops, where they contract lead-poisoning. This is certainly an evil, but small when compared to the harm done to working adults. Dr. Hamilton said that she would change her subject from that of children to the more general subject of Occupational Disease in Industry as a whole. In prov-

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THE COLLEGE NEWS

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In Memoriam

LEILA CAREY PAGE

Class of 1935

April 10, 1913—February 12, 1933

Again the Quota

The time is fast approaching when rooms are to be drawn for next year, and as yet no official action has been taken on the quota. Underneath the surface, however, the adminstrative machinery has been functioning and it is anticipated that some reforms will be instituted before the draw in the spring. The entire question of the quota was put before the College Council last fall, and a special committee was formed to examine the facts, and present a program for reorganization to the Council. This report is now in the hands of the administration and so is to be laid before the campus representatives at the next Council meeting which takes place the first Wednesday in March. Thus the campaign started by the *News* last fall to revise the quota has not come to a stand-still, and results should be forthcoming in time to simplify the rooming plans for next year.

It is to be hoped that some decisive action will be taken on this question, but the obstacles in the path of any sweeping reform are numerous. The administration is definitely opposed to any changes which would permit class halls to arise, or which would destroy the democratic spirit of the college. The *News* realizes the inadvisability of grouping classes by halls, but we feel that, discounting the regulations necessary to prevent extremes, students should be allowed freedom in choosing their place of residence. One of the most popular suggestions presented is that the quota per class for each hall be maintained unchanged throughout each year, instead of being reduced in the event a student drops out. Under the present system, if a student drops out of a hall during the summer, she creates only a fifth of a vacancy in each of the five halls, instead of a whole vacancy in the hall from which she withdrew. This means that until five persons leave college there are only fractional vacancies in the halls, and no one can move in. If the quota should remain set, each withdrawal would permit a student to move in and fill the empty room. Some means of remedying the inequality of some classes in halls on campus is also being worked out. And it has been proposed that the Pembrokes, because of their common dining hall and general social connection be made into one hall under the quota.

However these are only minor reforms,—the great problem of how to allow students free choice in the matter of the halls, without allowing class halls to develop is still unsolved. The sliding quota might be introduced, but it would prove impractical in a popular hall, for the maximum would soon be reached, and the present problem recreated. If the quota for a class were to be established on the basis of the number of students in the freshman class, and maintained for the four years, the seniors would all find themselves in one or two halls, because of the reduction of numbers in a class over four years.

The problem is already one of many complexities and it cannot be solved in a day. The time is, however, growing short, and some report should be made on the progress of the reform in time for the students returning next year to profit by whatever changes are to be made. Nothing is to be gained by unnecessary delay in facing the question, and we hope that the administration and the College Council will take the earliest opportunity to reach some decision, and present it to the college. Students are anxious to complete their plans for next year, and if the quota is to be changed, it should be done as soon as possible. If no action is to be taken, the students should be informed of the immutability of tradition, so that they will cease to live in hope and can devote themselves to preparation for another long hard winter, continued inaction will only aggravate the situation, and we feel confident in prophesying an early report from the Council and from those in authority.

The Cornell newspaper informs us that students who fall asleep in the library at Swarthmore College are given warnings, after three of which they are fined.—(N. S. F. A.)

"The history of the last fifteen years proves that nations have too long a memory," says Professor George Allen, of Lafayette.

—(N. S. F. A.)

WIT'S END

UNSOLICITED ADVICE UPON THE CHOICE OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS ANNUAL

The time is growing fast apace
To add another to our race
Of animals and birds and fish;
And oh! dear freshmen, how we wish
That for your beast you'll surely bar
Any like those you've seen so far.
Shun with shudders any sample
Resembling '35's example.
Stay within the bounds of knowledge
Taught at this respected college;
Stay within the bounds of science—
Who believes in elves or giants?
Pray, what is this phoenix beast,
That when it is once deceased,
Thereupon returns to life
From its ash. Has it no wife?
What is its genus, phylum, order?
We rank it on the hazy border
'Twixt philos and folk tale fable.

Dear Hatter:

Agitations—what happens to them? Never have there been so many promising Agitations as in this year's crop—take the Bush Agitation, or the Wash Well Agitation, or the Quota Ditto. They're all dead, and why? Not because they were weak flowers, not because they weren't burning issues, not that they had hardened arteries or sinusitis or anything like that. Not any one of the above, you understand, was the reason for the shelving of these worthy causes. but something thrice, nay, four times more insidious—Lack of College Spirit. When we think of how many things fade away because the inmates of this Institution cannot work for a Cause, we feel very doleful.

When Bushes are no more, when Sanitas reigns but not rules (as I believe is the custom among English kings), and when all classes mingle, unfettered by per cent signs, then there will be a Bryn Mawr Renaissance. Then we will proudly say, with Sir Francis Bacon, "We take all learning for our province."

—*Sick At Heart and Mind.*

It defies a definite label;
No one's seen it, no one's heard it,
No one knows what sort of bird it
Really is—mild or terrific,
Scorn it as unscientific.
Don't pick a cricket—pardon—'hopper,
Because it does thing most improper.
It's accomplished, that is true—
It dances and hops (belying its blue)—
By rubbing its legs it's able to sing—
But it spits tobacco, the horrid thing,
And we who dress like decadents
Yet draw the line at this offense.
Clad tho' we are in rags and tatters,
Asserting that only the intellect matters,
Our hair unkempt, in cleanliness fickle,
For chewing, even *We* use only sweet chicle.

—*Adamant Eve.*

LOVE, YOU FINNY THING

You have a silver-complexioned skin
From your pointed snout to your caudal fin;
Indeed, all around the zodiac
I love your beatings cardiac,
I love to put on my spectacles
And look at both your spiracles;
I love your gills, your lateral vein,
Your vertebrae, and your spiny brain.
And when you look with leery lens
I think of all the firs and fens
Wherein you gamboled in the deep—
And as I take my knife I weep.
Another dogfish bites the mud!
I see the welling, blue, blue blood!
I gnash my teeth, sad, I repine
For my dogfish, my squalus acanthias, mine!

—*Campusnoop.*

And then there was the traditional Wyndham song of a few years ago on the subject of the famous fish (why doesn't some freshman class use this for an animal?) This to the old tune of "I'm A Dreamer, Aren't We All?" and all of us are at times, even in the Biology Lab.

"I'm a dog-fish, aren't we all?
Embryonic, mean, and small.
In the Lab, cruel children jab
With glee at science's call.
Though they're hardened, strong, and tall,
My poor soul will haunt them all.
When I'm gone, my scent will longer on,
For I'm a dog-fish, aren't we all?"

We wonder personally that the biologists don't sometimes get a bit mixed as to just who is a dog-fish these days. And about this time of year we always want to start a reform movement—contra-Ghandi — for the isolation, at least at meal times, of the "untouchables." Ugh!

Cheero,

THE MAD HATTER.

IN PHILADELPHIA

Theatres

Forrest: Third week of the screaming political satire, *Of Thee I Sing*, with William Gaxton, Victor Moore and Lois Moran.

Broad: Bernard Granville doing Ernest Truex's New York success, *Whistling in the Dark*. A detective story writer meets some gangsters.

69th Street Playhouse: *Peg O' My Heart*, with the regular stock company. Advertised as "not a motion picture."

Academy of Music

Philadelphia Orchestra: Benefit for Unemployed Musicians, Thursday Evening, February 23, at 8.20. Stokowski, Smallers and Mendosa will conduct. Horrowitz will be the pianist.

Philadelphia Orchestra: Friday, February 24, at 2.30; Saturday, February 25, at 8.20; Monday, February 27, at 8.20. Issay Dobrowen will conduct. Program:
Berlioz..Overture—*Benvenuto Cellini*
Ludwig Irgens Jensen...Passacaglia
Tschaikowski,
Symphony No. 4 in F Minor

Movies

Fox: Janet Gaynor, Will Rogers and the pigs in *State Fair*—the moving saga of the yearly agricultural exhibition, and the pig that made good. Also vaudeville.

Boyd: George Arliss is excellent as the king who doesn't like his job in *The King's Vacation*.

Locust: *Cavalcade*, Noel Coward's kaleidoscopic survey of British history from 1900. With Clive Brook, Diana Wynward and Beryl Mercer. One of the outstanding achievements of the talkies. Don't miss it. Seats reserved.

Karlton: Leslie Howard, Ann Harding and Myrna Loy in *The Animal Kingdom*. Not the usual treatment of the triangle theme — very well done.

Stanton: *Son-Daughter*, in which Ramon Novarro and Helen Hayes love on the brink of destruction in the dark, murderous and very Oriental surroundings of San Francisco's Chinatown.

Stanley: *The Island of Lost Souls*, another horror tale of a fanatical scientist (Charles Laughton) who is obsessed by a desire to turn animals into human beings.

Europa: *Maedchen in Uniform*—the tale of the emotional reactions of a young and sensitive girl in a militaristic German boarding-school. Beautifully acted and delicately handled. Recommended.

Local Movies

Ardmore: Wednesday and Thursday, Ruth Chatterton in *Frisco Jenny*, with Donald Cook; Friday and Saturday, *A Farewell To Arms*, with Gary Cooper, Helen Hayes and Adolph Menjou; Monday and Tuesday, *The Match King*, with Warren William and Lily Damita; Wednesday and Thursday, James Cagney in *Hard To Handle*, with Mary Brian.

Seville: Wednesday and Thursday, *If I Had A Million*, with Gary Cooper, Charles Ruggles and others; Friday, *Silver Dollar*, with Edward G. Robinson; Saturday, *Robbers Roost*, with George O'Brien; Monday and Tuesday, *Second Hand Wife*, with Ralph Bellamy and Sally Eilers; Wednesday and Thursday, *Twenty Thousand Years in Sing-Sing*, with Spencer Tracy and Bette Davis.

Wayne: Wednesday and Thursday, Ronald Coleman and Kay Francis in *Cynara;* Friday and Saturday, *Uptown New York*, with Jack Oakie; Monday and Tuesday, *The Half-Naked Truth*, with Lee Tracy and Lupe Velez; Wednesday and Thursday, *The Mask of Fu Manchu*, with Boris Karloff.

LETTERS

The News is not responsible for opinions expressed in this column.

To the Editor of "*The News*:"

"Haste makes waste" is a platitude too blandly forgotten by the vestals of this sanctuary of learning. And in this case I do not refer to abusive cramming of the mind, but of that less frequently mentioned, if vital organ, the stomach. Ladies, you have learned the number of bones in your bodies, the vitamin content of your food, and its effect upon your health and hair. Do you never consider that the consumption of this food should be careful business — not a race at breakneck speed? I am not advocating a radical return to the outdated practice of leisurely appreciating one's meals, of relishing an appetizing smell or flavor — we all know that in America today such pleasures are thrown by the board, particularly by the peaked modern damsel whose bugaboo is avoirdupois. So I don't ask you to spend two hours of a valuable day in just simply having fun eating. I'm only imploring you to remember that man's allotted span of years is three score and ten and women live longer. And you can't pull all the saw-dust out of the doll before it leaves the factory.

We're not yet stenographers who must snatch an egg-and-olive and a chocolate frost in ten minutes so that they can spend forty-five minutes shopping for lingerie. Is there any reason why one hundred and twenty-five girls should swallow a four-course luncheon in twelve and a half minutes by the clock?

Every day I observe, nay, am forced to participate in this ordeal. All morning long my stomach anticipates and my soul shrinks from the luncheon hour—that precious time reserved for respite from my labors. And at last the bells peal out, the sirens proclaim the sacred hour. For seven minutes there is hustle and bustle in the corridors, a few vagrant and hopeful souls finding their way into the dining-room; not until 1.10 is every one who expects to be fed, seated in the accustomed rows. Then we are off to a flying start, each table presenting the aspect of a shell in an intercollegiate crew-race, with every man grimly bent to his task. A gloomier comparison is a prison mess-hall, where a chain-gang, which almost prefers the rock-pile to its food, handles the dishes with the swift monotony that hard labor gives to all their actions. The soup du jour has come and gone; my frustrated eyes and hands have scarcely noticed its passing. Meat and vegetables succeed each other pell-mell—jostling to left of me and pushing to right of me, mine not to reason why! In a last effort to do and die, I stab at my salad, but as my fork is fastening upon a crisp green leaf, some one makes a determined attempt to remove the plate from under the very instruments that were designed, alas, for eating. However, such optimism as mine is hard to quench, and I have sighted the plate, which though three yeards down the table, is piled high with cookies. Ah, those happy girls at the *right* end of the table! They have seen it, too. Who can blame them for taking two while the taking is good? I blink my eyes as one bewitched, for no cloak of invisibility could accomplish a better disappearing act than those cookies. Well, I have made a short matter long, because at twenty-two and a half minutes after the hour, it is all over but the shouting. I am astonished to look around and observe myself deserted by my peers. And now, obviously, the concerted purpose of the moment is the removal of everything from the dining-room but the tables. So I retire disgruntled, dissatisfied, and undernourished. I can always grab a Baby Ruth on the way to the Library. I can always hope rather bitterly that those better versed in this art of fighting for one's bread, in the true sense of the word, came out of the fray with some measure of success, though they will suffer for it later. I may starve, but I will preserve some powers of digestion. At any rate, I, the laggard of the dining-hall, am thus far advanced in the technique that at a dinner party I am always champing for the meat course, while the oysters are yet unopened.

MIRIAM DODGE, '33.

Bryn Mawr Teams Win Double Victory

First and Second Varsity Defeat Saturday Morning Club Teams

GAMES WERE CARELESS

On Saturday morning the Varsity and Second teams swamped the Saturday Morning Club teams by the scores, 81-4 and 49-11.

As might be expected, lack of competion did not encourage either team to play its best. The forwards were careless and inaccurate shots were numerous; passes were hurried and traveling was frequent. For the first time this year, Longacre was in her old position at center and with the help of her teammate, Remington, kept the ball in Bryn Mawr territory most of the time, and, as a result, play was mainly a continuous and monotonous series of goals. Collier made thirty points in the first half, while Faeth made eighteen. In the second half, however, Collier made only eight, while Faeth scored twenty-four. Although they rarely had a chance to play the ball at all, Bowditch and Kent held their forwards to one lone goal, the other two points being made on free shots.

The line-up was as follows:

Sat. Morn. Club		Bryn Mawr
Wilcox	r. f.	Collier
Lightcap	l. f.	Faeth
Scarpa	c.	Longacre
Farson	s. c.	Remington
Davis	r. g.	Kent
Meyers	l. g.	Bowditch

Substitutions — Sat. Morn. Club: Meyers for Wilcox, Newcomb for Wilcox, Wilcox for Scarpa, Meyers for Scarpa.

The second team was also mainly a practice game. Miss Grant sent in many substitutes and, in consequence, a good combination barely had time to get started before it was broken up again. Although this made the playing a little more interesting to watch, the result was a mad scramble with little true teamwork. Baker and Jackson were the only ones to play throughout the game, with Baker tallying thirty-four points and Jackson holding her forward to three goals. VanVechten, who started the game as left guard, was taken out to fill a vacancy on the opposing team, and proved to be a great obstacle to the Bryn Mawr forwards during the second half. The game as a whole was uneventful, but we hope that some advantage was derived that might be used against future teams.

The line-up was as follows:

Sat. Morn. Club		Bryn Mawr
Tashjiian	r. f.	Baker
Meyers	l. f.	Raynor
Scarpa	c.	Meirs
Gabel	s. c.	Engle
Farson	r. g.	Jackson
Rand	l. g.	VanVechten

Substitutions — Sat. Morn. Club: Lightcap for Meyers, VanVechten for Farson. Bryn Mawr Club: Meirs for Raynor, James for Engle, Bishop for VanVechten.

"Hard times are the hot houses in which progress grows," says Dr. George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University. "This forced growth is not pleasant, but it is valuable. Mankind has always had to be kicked upstairs. He is naturally lazy. You cannot coax him; you must drive him."—(N. S. F. A.)

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Industrial Problems Discussed in Goodhart

(Continued from Page One)

ing a case of industrial poisoning, it must be shown that the man was exposed; that the poison got into his body; and that it did harm when it got there. Tuberculosis, caused by silica dust, is still known solely to the workers and those immediately concerned, for it comes only in certain trades. England first discovered it as the reason for high mortality among the workers in her diamond-mines in the Rand. It was discovered that fine particles of silica, found in quartz, flint, granite, and sand, formed a deposit on the worker's lungs and that the high death-rate was the direct result of the occupation. The condition takes two to fifteen years to develop, depending on the amount of silica dust formed. The men who are tunneling the New York subway have five years to live, if they stay in that occupation for that length of time. The employer is in a difficult situation, for he cannot tell where the worker got the disease, and what percentage he contracted while working in his factory.

Another difficulty arises in connection with the vaguer occupational diseases, such as gasoline- and napthapoisoning. The symptoms are not clear-cut and it is easy to confuse them with general ill-health. When one suggests that a law of compensation be passed, he is confronted by the employer who says that the law will be turned into a racket if it is all-inclusive. It is true that no sweeping legislation can remedy this state of affairs, under which the worker has eight years less expectancy of life than the non-industrial employee. "In the present civilization we cannot be perfectly fair in rewarding the worker, who contributes so much more than his share, but we can take the first few steps."

The subject of Occupational Diseases was next discussed from the legislative point of view by Mr. T. Henry Walnut, chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission of Occupational Disease. In 1915 a constitutional amendment was passed through the Pennsylvania Legislature, providing compensation for Injuries and Occupational Diseases. This Act has met the approval of both employer and employee because the system of compensation is worked out on a businesslike basis. Every employer is supposed to be insured and those who are not are fined heavily.

The aim of the commission is to make the scheme as definite as possible so that the courts may not interpret it adversely and leave the suffered from occupational disease in as bad a position as before.

Representative Robert Fitzgerald, of Erie County, was the last speaker on the program. He delivered a spirited address, urging immediate action on the problem of Occupational Diseases. His constructive suggestion was that the Legislature pass a minimum wage law and a double-indemnity act for child labor injuries, on the lines of a bill which he is now trying to put through.

Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York, brought an especially national point-of-view to her discussion of unemployment insurance, or, as she preferred to call it, the establishment of "unemployment reserves." Miss Perkins decried our past individualism and trust in thrift and the old-fashioned virtues without the definition of a national policy.

During the first two years of the depression many State commissions were organized to investigate unemployment insurance, with the result that nearly all reported favorably,

(Continued on Page Four)

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World Contact Causes China's Difficulties

(Continued from Page One)

however, be noted. Although in 1913, after forty years of political activity, the Southern leader, Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen was generally considered a rather negligible rebel, whose sole ideal was opposition, his leadership assumed a new significance when Soviet Russia became interested in liberating the colonial and semi-colonial countries. The Third International sent Borodin, a man of extraordinary ability, to Canton, where he won Sun's confidence and became almost his equal in influence. He brought to China a gift for political leadership which Sun lacked, and a talent for persuading men to work together. His agent, General Gallen, set up military schools and organized armies on a scale unprecedented in China. As a result, the Cantonese were able to march north and get control of the whole country.

Even more fateful than this new Chinese military development is the sense of community which has been aroused by resentment of the unequal treaties which China has been forced to sign. Feeling was worked up in the schools, and the student movement, which had begun as a protest again Japan in 1916, spread like wildfire. The agitation culminated just when the powers which had drawn up the treaties of 1921 and 1922 met in Peking to remove restrictions on Chinese sovereignty. The Chinese were distrustful because the conference had been delayed four years, and, although the foreign powers showed the utmost consideration, China refused to recognize any longer the valadity of former agreements and showed such insistence on being gratified in every demand that the negotiations soon broke down.

The Natioanalists came into power in 1928, and to bring the matter to a conclusion, the Chinese said they would flatly repudiate their old treaties, especially those with Belgium and Japan, whether new ones were arranged or not. In a few months, the irritating foreign privileges were renounced, but if Chna continues to show such recalcitrance towards her obligations, she is likely to arouse the impatience of western nations. Her rapprochement with a country which is, for the present, committed to a policy of world revolution, may leave her isolated, and, like Russia, outside the diplomatic pale.

Although it is impossible to believe that China, is, as some allege, not a nation but a vast anarchy, the unfortunate Chinese political tendency toward decentralization must not be ignored. Things move slowly in such a traditional country. For a long time China may be a source of irritation and danger to the rest of the world, but she is slowly moving to a point where the present mass of 400,000,000 individuals will become one coherent responsible nation.

Industrial Problems Discussed in Goodhart

(Continued from Page Three)

suggesting some constructive plan for a systematic distribution of income to ameliorate unemployment — technological, seasonal, and cyclical. In fact, declared Miss Perkins, if two years ago New York State had had unemployment reserves based on a two per cent contribution from current wages to an unemployment fund, there now would be $75,000,000 to pay those out of work, thus not only pegging the fall of employment, but increasing the purchasing power. The depression is static in England only because of the dole.

A tentative and "modest" proposal of paying the unemployed ten dollars a week for ten weeks from the reserve funds was suggested by Miss Perkins, not as a panacea, but as a remedy to ameliorate the depression. And the important consideration for us in legislation of this sort is not to be found in the details of the plan proposed, but the immediateness of the action.

Miss Charlotte Carr, Deputy Secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry, Pennsylvania, also stressed the need for constructive legislation, and oultlined a program for relief in Pennsylvania, which State she found acutely remiss in the maintenance of labor standards today. Citing State departmental statistics, Miss Carr noted that though the cost of living has dropped 23 per cent since 1928, wages have dropped 43 per cent in Pennsylvania, the average wage today being fourteen dollars, as compared with an average of twenty-five dollars five years ago. In many industries the wages average only five dollars to seven dollars. "The minimum wage law will do more to eliminate child labor than anything else."

State Senator Charles W. Staudenmeier, in his general discussion following Miss Perkins' and Miss Carr's speeches, went even further to prophesy the passage of the bill authorizing a referendum on the question of the old age pension in the current legislative session.

Miss Thomas Speaks for Summer School

(Continued from Page One)

leges which we might envy — music, outdoor classes, access to the Deanery garden. Students are deliberately chosen from all parts of the country, and in recent years a few from Europe. Committees are made up largely of summer school alumnae, who are more fitted to judge which candidates will gain most from the summer school.

Two workers from the neighborhood of Philadelphia told something of their own work and of what they had gained from the summer school.

Hilda Worthington Smith, Director of the Summer School since its beginning, was to have spoken, but was prevented by illness, and Mrs. Stokes, chairman of the committee, spoke in her place.

The "adult women's educational movement," Mrs. Stokes said, has spread to four different colleges. It has given rise not only to summer schools, but to winter classes as well. Three classes a week meet now in Philadelphia for summer school alumnae. In addition to conducting classes, the Educational Council investigates and reports methods of educating workers who have had no schooling, for as one student said to a lecturer, "Mister, those big words you use skid right off our domes."

Several years ago Miss Smith went to the Pacific Coast to discuss her idea of education for industrial women, but found no listeners. This year she has been again and met everywhere with great enthusiasm. In spite of the depression last year, although contributions were smaller, the number of contributors was much larger, and one educational center was interested in extending the work. The Summer School has become an unemployment and a mental relief, for where three years ago women were afraid of losing eight weeks' wages or losing their job altogether; but where two years ago they hated to leave home lest they miss a chance to get a job; last year so many having no hope of jobs wanted to come that the number was increased to 110 students.

The summer school is unique among institutions of its kind for never having had any one steady patron and for never having run a deficit. The Summer School will run next summer even if it has to be "a two weeks' institute in tents." It is hoped that we who are privileged to be here will contribute generously to a successful season for the Summer School.

News of the New York Theatres

Tallulah Bankhead and her new straight eight vehicle, *Forsaking All Others*, seem to have had carburetor trouble in the Delaware fastnesses. The play opened in Wilmington in a bristling silence and then went off to Washington and hasn't been heard of since. However, there is evidence that some of the survivors found their way back to civilization, as Ian Keith, Miss Bankhead's leading man, is prominent in the cast of *Hangman's Whip*, a melodrama, by Norman Reilly Rane, opening Friday. Maybe Mr. Keith is inclined to choose where and when he will be beaten, and has decided to a chance with realism instead of with the unknown death that creeps up on one and blinks its eyes ghoulishly.

Clemence Dane, the author of the novel, *The Regiment of Women*, and the power behind the play, *A Bill of Divorcement*, has just finished a second play, *Wild Decembers*, a saga of the Brontes. It is said that the piece was written with an eye to its providing a vehicle for Katherine Cornell, but so far no production plans have been announced. This last play is in some ways superior to *A Bill of Divorcement;* it has more precision to its writing, is less of an emotional hodge-podge in its climax, and is infinitely more calm. One can hardly imagine our little Katherine Hepburn (who has disowned poor old Bryn Mawr and left it to wallow in obscurity while she scales Olympian heights) as Charlotte or Emily Bronte.

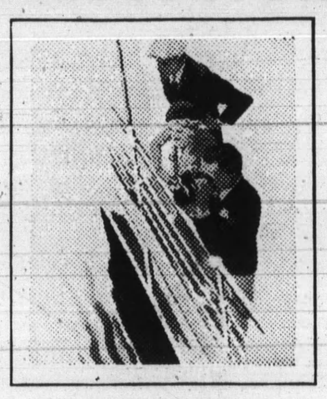
Cole Porter is at present in Switzerland writing the music for *Nymph Errant*, a species of comedy revue, in which Gertrude Lawrence is to hold forth on the other side of the billowing Atlantic. A swell name for la Lawrence—she should keep it. E. Ray Goetz and Herbert Fields are also in Switzerland lending a hand in the nurturing of the growing infant.

More and more untried dramatists are presenting their brain children to the somewhat carnivorous public. Gertrude Tonkonogy, one of Miss Lathams' Barnard playwriting pupils, has just finished *Three-Cornered Moon*. This comedy was originally called *Butter No Parsnips*, but that seemed a little vegetarian and so it changed its name for the first time. (Anyone desiring to place bets on the number of changes, see us). Ruth Gordon, who last appeared in *A Church Mouse*, is to have the lead, and all of Miss Latham's little workers, believing in the "united we stand" doctrine, are wishing the new baby a swell christening. As a further indication that great oaks are always popping out of little acorns, we cite the Washington satire now in process of construction by one Mr. Robert Barry, but recently of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Jed Harris has an option on it when it is finished—and who can tell?

Because jobs are hard to find, Temple University offered free tuition to 268 graduating seniors if they wish to continue their studies.

—(N. S. F. A.)

Discovered!



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